MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 AUGUST 1981

Israel

Begin Knesset Address--In an address to the Knesset, broadcast live by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin affirmed that with the exception of certain violations on the part of the "terrorists," there has been a cessation of hostile activities on both sides of the northern border. Asserting that Israel will not violate the terms of the cease-fire, Begin told the Knesset that there is an explicit agreement between Israel and the United States that Israeli reconnaissance flights over Lebanon will continue and that such flights are explicitly excluded from the scope of the expression "hostile activities."

Turning to relations with the United States, the prime minister said both positive political changes and negative incidents have recently taken place. He described as "important" President Ronald Reagan's declaration that Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is not illegal as well as Secretary of State Alexander Haig's affirmation that Israel is a friend and ally of the United States. The prime minister said that among the negative developments has been the suspension of the delivery of F-16 aircraft to Israel and the supply of AWACS and F-15 accessories to Saudi Arabia. He observed that the AWACS will make Israel, together with its airfields, planes and weaponry, completely transparent to Saudi Arabia. Begin said Israel is interested in the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union. However, he said, the Soviet Union should take the initiative, since it was the party that severed relations. He stated that if the Soviet Union does seek to normalize relations, Israel will demand first of all that all Jewish prisoners in the Soviet Union be freed and that any Jew desiring to leave the Soviet Union for Israel be allowed to go.

New Cabinet Approved--Jerusalem radio reported that the Knesset voted its approval of Prime Minister Begin's new government. The radio said 61 Knesset members voted in favor of the government, 58 voted against and 1 member was absent.

Egyptian-U.S. Talks

MENA reported that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat arrived in Washington on 5 August for talks with President Reagan and U.S. officials. Cairo radio reported on As-Sadat's first round of talks with President Reagan and subsequent working lunch with Secretary of State Haig. According to MENA, during his talks with the president and secretary of state, As-Sadat affirmed that "the time is ripe for the United States to recognize the Palestinians."

Iran

French Ambassador To Leave--An announcement by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, broadcast by Tehran radio, said Iran has ordered French Ambassador Guy Georgy to leave the country within 3 days in view of the French Government's refusal to extradite former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi. Paris radio reported that French President Francois Mitterrand has recalled the ambassador for consultation. It also said Mitterrand has advised all French nationals residing in Iran to return to France. According to AFP, the French Government has informed Iranian officials that the French Embassy staff in Tehran will be reduced. AFP reported that a French jet sent to Iran to pick up 60 French citizens, including the French ambassador, left Tehran empty today because the French nationals' departure is being delayed by the Iranian authorities. It quoted Islamic Revolution Prosecutor Mas'ud Lajevardi as saying that he could not let the travelers go because they might still have debts in Iran.

Execution, Internal Security--Tehran radio reported that by order of the Tehran Islamic revolution courts retired Lt Gen Hoseyn Rastegar-Namdar was executed for various offenses committed during the reign of the shah. Tehran radio cited Islamic Revolution Prosecutor

Lajevardi as saying that last week more than 50 members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and several members of other minigroups were arrested. The radio added that the committee in charge of shopkeepers affairs in Tehran has declared 6 August a public holiday in protest against the indecisiveness of the revolution courts in dealing with the "counterrevolution." The committee expects the authorities concerned to respond positively to this protest, the radio said.

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--Jerusalem radio cited an IDF spokesman as denying a PLO claim that an Israeli gunboat shelled Palestinian camps in Ar-Rashidiyah and Ra's al-'Ayn on 4 August. The radio also repoted that an Irish UNIFIL unit was attacked in southern Lebanon on 4 August near the village of Haddatha. According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, Israeli planes flew over southern Lebanon and Beirut on 5 August in violation of the cease-fire. The radio also claimed that on 4 August five Israeli vehicles took up position on the road leading to Al-Mari township. It mentioned that earlier Israeli vehicles had taken up position near Shab'a township.

Beirut radio reported "general calm" in Tripoli on 5 August following the announcement of a cease-fire between elements of the Lebanese popular resistance force and the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) but said the firing resumed on the morning of 6 August. Meanwhile, according to the Voice of Palestine, a joint committee has been formed from the Lebanese National Movement, the Palestinian revolution and the ADF to go to Tripoli to investigate the situation. Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the committee arrived in Tripoli the night of 5 August. It also said 22 people have been killed and over 40 wounded in the recent unrest.

Beirut radio reported that the Sodeco crossing in Beirut was reopened to traffic on 6 August.

Fedayeen Operation--The Voice of Palestine reported that on 4 August a group of fedayeen planted incendiary explosive charges inside several army cooperatives in an Israeli settlement. It added that the charges exploded at the specified time, causing several fires and substantial damage.

Libyan Arms, 'Volunteers'--JANA reported that at a press conference in Kuwait, Libyan Secretary for Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki confirmed that Libya has been supplying weapons to the Palestinian resistance, asserting that it is the duty of the Arab nation to arm the Palestinian people and defend them in order to repulse aggression. According to JANA, he also confirmed that Libya has sent "volunteers" to southern Lebanon.

PLO

The Voice of Palestine reported that on 4 August three gunmen tried to assassinate Fatah Revolutionary Council member Muhammad Dawud 'Awdah in Warsaw. The radio said doctors are working to save his life. It said a delegation from the Palestinian revolution has left for Warsaw to participate in the investigation being conducted by the Polish authorities, adding that this crime perpetrated by Israeli intelligence will receive a suitable reply at the proper time.

Kuwait

According to KUNA, Minister of Defense Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah has stated that Kuwait has rejected a U.S. offer to sell it Hawk antiaircraft missiles and that it is studying the possibility of purchasing weapons from the Soviet Union. The minister explained that the U.S. Hawk missiles are too costly and that there are already many of them in the Kuwaiti arsenal. He said a high-level military delegation will visit Moscow next month with "wide authority" to complete negotiations on the purchase of necessary weapons, KUNA said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 151

6 August 1981

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INDIA

Commentator Views North-South Cancun Meeting E 1
Communist Leader Gupta Dies 6 Aug in Moscow E 3

IRAN

French Ambassador Ordered To Leave Within 3 Days I 1
Departure Delayed I 1
Further Details on 5 Aug Majlis Session Reported I 2
Prime Minister Bahonar on Background, Plans I 2
Groups Protest 'Indecisiveness' of Courts I 5
Qom Theologians Demand Action I 5
Bazaars To Close in Protest I 6
Shiraz Merchants' Communique I 6
Retired General Rastegar-Namdar Executed I 6
Two Afghan Nationals Executed for Prostitution I 7
Voice of Iran Names Arrested Air Force Officers I 7
Kurdish Radio: 170 Military Personnel Arrested I 7
[Voice of Iranian Kordestan]
Attacks on Missions Noted; Retribution Promised I 7
Joint Staff Communique 593 Reports on Fighting I 10

COMMENTARY VIEWS NORTH-SOUTH CANCUN MEETING

BK050852 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 4 Aug 81

[(S. Visham) commentary: "The Cancun Meet"]

[Text] The United States has never made a secret of its skepticism over mutlilateral efforts toward a new global economic order. Its lack of interest in a serious North-South dialogue stems from this skepticism. Washington has always believed that assistance from the affluent countries to the impoverished ones must be offered on a bilateral basis. From its point of view, this is perhaps a most profitable position to adopt because Washington tends to link its political and strategic interests with the response of the country to which it offers aid.

It has been argued in some quarters that the Carter administration was more favorably inclined toward the North-South dialogue than the Reagan administration. Actually, there has not been much of a variation in the approach of either administration to questions relating to the Third World, although it may be fair to say that the spokesmen of the Reagan regime are far more aggressive and militant on this question than their Carterite predecessors.

When foreign ministers of several countries met in Vienna in April this year to prepare for the North-South summit, the first indications of the toughening in the posture were available. In fact, even the Western press considered at that time that the American delegation worked to block the efforts of the Third World governments which had pinned hopes on the Mexico summit as a new bargaining forum for achieving greater equality.

The American delegation made a number of preconditions for participation in the Mexico summit. The first of these was the postponement of the summit from June to October. The second was that the summit should be a discussion session only and not a negotiation session which should only be for exchanging views and not attempt to achieve results, especially written ones.

At Vienna the U.S. delegation was also able to persuade others that the Mexico summit should be only a restricted summit and not a representative one. The list of invitees for the restricted summit can never be regarded as a fair Third World representation. Not so surprisingly, many of the countries honored with the invitation for the restricted summit were those regarded as friends and allies of the United States.

The plea for seeking a postponement of the summit from June to October was that an opportunity should be afforded to the eight industrialized nations representing the North to meet first in a summit at Ottawa and decide among themselves how far they were willing to go in meeting Third World economic aspirations. A plea was readily agreed to at Vienna for the simple reason that beggars cannot be choosers.

The Ottawa summit was held a couple of weeks ago and one of the subjects which proved contentious related to the Mexico summit and American participation in it. Between April's Vienna meeting and July's Ottawa summit, it looks as though the United States was getting more and more averse to the Mexico summit and at one stage the Western media was speculating on the possibility of President Reagan's staying away from it. Indeed, so strong was the speculation that Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada paid a special visit to President Reagan to persuade him to keep an open mind on the question till at least he had had a chance to talk to his European allies at Ottawa.

Predictably, President Reagan took a tough stand at Ottawa in regard to the North-South dialogue andglobal negotiations for achieving a more equitable economic order.

In fact, he surprised many of his European partners, some of whom were meeting him in conference for the first time, by his capacity for rigidity and his ungenerous style. Even in regard to problems common to the industrialized nations, President Reagan proved inflexible--for instance, in refusing to reduce the high interest rates.

Nothing illustrates the American position at Ottawa better than a cartoon in the GUARDIAN weekly which shows Reagan taking leave of his colleagues in front of "Cafe Ottawa" after a sumptuous meal while the crumbs from the table are being offered to the hungry of the Third World at the back door. Reagan says: Wow, thanks for [words indistinct] and even after me leaving my wallet in my other coat back home! The situation was thus neatly summed up: Nobody got anything out of the United States and the Third World even less.

But largely at the persuasion of President Reagan agreed to "participate in preparations for global negotiations to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor." [sentence as heard] To the extent that the will to participate has manifested itself for the first time, the Ottawa decision was in a sense truly historic.

The outcome of both the Vienna foreign ministers meeting and the Ottawa summit need to be kept in mind while assessing the just concluded meeting of foreign ministers from 22 countries at the Mexican sea resort of Cancun, which is also to be the summit venue in October. Presumably referring to the interest shown by Canada, France and West Germany in the Third World and also to the American commitment to participate in preparations for global negotiations, India's foreign minister, Narasimha Rao, felt that the outcome of the Ottawa Summit could be viewed with optimism. Developed countries, he told the Cancun meeting, were now placing greater emphasis on interdependence and also recognized the importance of building up public opinion in their countries so that their governmental policies on development cooperation matters might command public support.

According to Mr Rao, the unsuccessful efforts made in the past for launching global negotiations had resulted in growing frustrations. He also noted that the formulation in the Ottawa summit was wedged in by certain conditionalities. What Mr Rao was referring to was that though there had been a shift in the American policy, what Washington was willing to do now was only to participate in the preparations for global negotiations. Its reservations over the efficacy of global negotiations remained. Mr Rao, however, stressed the perspective for the October summit precisely. He said there were several critical and major issues concerning international cooperation for development which required urgent consideration. The summit leaders should exchange views on the issues and on their appropriate, timely and effective solutions.

In marked contrast to such pious hopes, the American position was as rigid as it was at Vienna and Ottawa and ultimately the participants had to accept the U.S. argument that matters such as transfer of economic resources to poor countries, international energy and food plans and reforms of the world's economic and monetary systems must be left to the United Nations to resolve.

American Secretary of State Alexander Haig called the Cancun preparatory meeting "an extremely auspicious and promising start." He also declared the intention of his government is to work hand-in-glove with developing countries in improving their lot. However, in the same breath, Mr Haig ruled out the October summit dealing with global negotiations for a new economic order. The topic of global negotiations is best dealt with in a global organization. This is not a global organization, he said.

A concensus appeared to have developed along U.S. wishes and the participants agreed that the summit should have no specific agenda. It should not issue any formal communiques and it should have nothing to do with the serious subject of North-South global negotiations. No concrete decisions should be expected, and, according to Mexican Foreign Minister Castaneda, concrete decisions must be left for the United Nations.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano made the objective of the October summit even clearer. The summit, he said, must be considered only a forum for exchanging ideas and opinions and must not be institutionalized.

Lest the impression lingered that the United States wanted the Cancun summit to be merely a talk shop, Secretary of State Haig delivered a coup de grace before he left for Washington. In an airport statement, he said that the agreement by President Reagan to participate in the October summit was a new beginning in U.S. policy toward the Third World. A new beginning would reject the current confrontation of attitudes that exist between the rich nations of the North and the poor nations of the South, and according to Mr Haig, the U.S. President would attach importance to the close and constructive relationship between the United States and the developing world.

The question that is apt to be asked of the developed countries is: If the summit will not make decisions and will not go into the specifics of a new economic order, why should 22 heads of state and government meet at all? The British foreign minister has an answer. My fear is, he said at Cancun, that when we come in October there will be expectations that the summit will produce some sort of a blueprint for solutions to the North-South problems. Of course this should not be expected. The summit should be more a meeting of minds to point to the other countries of the world the direction of what can be done.

To sum it up briefly, while the specifics of solving the problems of the poor have been left to the United Nations, 22 heads of government and states will meet in Cancun on October 22 and 23 t create a climate for an open discussion, build confidence and overcome mutual distrust. It seems to be a rather pointless exercise if the aspirations and hopes of the poor countries are not taken into account, but not so pointless if it is remembered that high-level exchanges of views do lead to the emergence of better political understanding with a promise of contentious issues getting slowly resolved.

In any case it is always better to talk and attempt reconciliation of views than to encourage confrontation by not talking. And in this constructive spirit and without entertaining too much hope that India is approaching the October summit [station off the air for few seconds] by Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao pinpointed the tasks ahead of all his counterparts between now and October-- that efforts should be made within the United Nations framework to resolve the stalemate in global negotiations, maintain the pressure on the developed rich and persuade them to accept some obligations toward fulfilling the (?wants) of the developing poor.

COMMUNIST LEADER GUPTA DIES 6 AUG IN MOSCOW

BK060745 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Veteran Communist leader Bhupesh Gupta died in Moscow today. A UNITED NEWS OF INDIA message says he died following a heart attack. He was 66. Mr Gupta had developed complications after major stomach surgery on the 29th of last month. Three days ago his condition showed improvement. He had regained consciousness on Sunday and talked for a short while. But he suffered another heart attack this morning.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ORDERED TO LEAVE WITHIN 3 DAYS

LD051733 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Announcement by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--read by announcer]

[Text] In view of the fact that the Government of France, despite the extradition treaty between Iran and France, has granted political asylum to Bani-Sadr and Rajavi, whose hands are soaked with the blood of hundreds of our nation's best children and who are sought by Iranian courts, and in view of the fact that the Government of France has not given a positive reply to Iran's request demanding extradition of these terrorists, this morning the French ambassador in Tehran was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ambassador, who was accompanied by the head of the Middle East Department of the French Foreign Ministry, was asked to leave Iranian territory within 3 days.

Departure Delayed

NC060852 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 6 Aug (AFP)--An Air France jet sent to repatriate 60 French citizens, including the French ambassador, from Iran left here empty today, as the French nationals were being delayed by Iranian authorities, French diplomats said here today.

The ambassador, who was yesterday ordered by the Iranians to leave within three days, and the other French nationals who were advised by President Francois Mitterrand to return home to avoid hostile Iranian demonstrators, waited for more than three hours before learning they could not leave.

Mas'ud Lajevari, an airport revolutionary prosecutor, told a French Embassy interpreter that he could "not let these people leave because they might still have debts in Iran."

The French ambassador, Guy Georgy, and French special envoy Paul Depis left the airport at 8:30 local time (0600 GMT) for a meeting with Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, the Foreign Ministry's deputy secretary for political affairs, to try to obtain the passengers' release.

Meanwhile the Air France jet, acting on the orders of the French Government, took off for Istanbul to await new instructions.

Relations between Iran and France have deteriorated steadily since ousted President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was given political asylum in France last Wednesday.

Before the two French diplomats left the airport, an Iranian protocol officer tried to persuade Mr Lajevari to let the diplomats leave.

But the revolutionary prosecutor replied: "How do I know that the ambassador has paid his rent or that he has not bought carpets on credit?"

Mr Lajevari also said the suitcases of the ambassador and other diplomats "could be opened," although diplomats generally have immunity from customs search and seizure.

"The laws against opening them are your laws, but not ours, which are Islamic and human," he said.

Other members of the revolutionary committees also said the luggage should be searched but no search had been carried out by late this morning.

Mr Georgy was asked to leave Iran because of France's refusal to extradite Mr Bani- adr and Mas'ud Rajavi, the leader of the People's Mojahedin who accompanied the former president in his escape to Paris.

(In Paris, Elysee Palace spokesman Pierre Beregovoy said a second Air France jet would be sent in a few hours to pick up the passengers.

(He confirmed that French diplomats were negotiating for the release of the French nationals, and said the aircraft that went to Istanbul would later be flown to Paris.

(He added that it was the French Government which had taken the initiative and summoned Mr Georgy back to Paris for consultations, and that the Iranians, "wanting to save face," had issued a subsequent order asking the ambassador to leave.)

FURTHER DETAILS ON 5 AUG MAJLIS SESSION REPORTED

LD051148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly, in today's open session, gave a vote of approval to the appointment of Mr Mohammad Javad Bahonar as prime minister. According to the Central News Unit, during today's open session, which started at 1040 and followed an informal closed session and was chaired by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Majlis deputies gave a vote of approval to Mr Mohammad Javad Bahonar, with 130 votes in favor, 14 votes against and 24 abstentions, out of a total of 168 votes cast.

During this session, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in a speech: We have been informed that our brother and colleague Dr Ayat was assassinated by counterrevolutionaries this morning. May God extend His mercy and kindness to him and to all the martyrs in the path of Islam and place them in Heaven alongside the martyrs, the good ones, the prophets and those near to God.

The Majlis speaker added: Counterrevolution is today watching the assets of the revolution and threatening them; in the last moments of its life it is sacrificing as many of us as it can. The Majlis deputies are among those that counterrevolution strives hard to take away from us. The Majlis deputies are threatened everywhere. Considering the fact that Friday imams, guards and anyone who in any form has had a role in creating this revolution and in its continuity are the target of the counterrevolution--and in the last days of its existence counterrevolution commits as many crimes as it can--and although we are prepared to give sacrifices, maximum security is essential. We hope that the security forces will step up their efforts and be extremely watchful. God willing, the deputies themselves, with greater care, will strive so that the reserves of the revolution will remain for the people. Although with every martyr the drops of blood are constructive for our revolution, it would be a pity for these forces to fall prey so easily to the counterrevolution.

After the announcement of the Majlis' vote of approval, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani expressed the hope that this will be auspicious for Bahonar and beneficial for the country.

PRIME MINISTER BAHONAR ON BACKGROUND, PLANS

LD052200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text of interview given by Prime Minister Bahonar on 5 August to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Bahonar: Would you please briefly tell us about your background and your political activities?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I was born in Kerman in 1933 into a family of simple craftsmen. I began my studies at a maktab [old-fashioned primary school where students studied the Koran in Arabic]. Two or 3 years after scientific religious schools reopened in 1941, I was accepted at the seminary in Kerman. I studied theology from the beginning, and also continued my studies in the regular government school in Kerman, where I received a high school diploma. I almost finished (?all the grades) at the Kerman seminary, too.

In 1951-54 I departed for Qom. We enjoyed our great imam of the nation's lectures in theology. We were also lectured in theology by the late Ayatollah Borujerdi [the Shi'a chief jurisconsult before Khomeyni] and finished the interpretation and philosophy by 'Allameh Tabataba'i. We were there until 1962-63. In the meantime, I finished my BA degree at the theological college of Tehran University. Of course, it was around the year 1962-63 when we were transferred to Tehran. I continued my university education, obtaining an MA degree in educational science and a doctorate in theology from 1964 on. [sentence as heard]

My first memories go back to around 1957-58 when we carried out press and cultural work with the assistance of our brother Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani and some other friends. We started the SHI'A IDEOLOGY [a publication] and we were interested in social struggle, speeches and meetings.

Basically, in 1963, with the start of the great clerical movement under the leadership of the imam, I was on the frontline and I was honored with my first prison term. After that I was arrested on several other occasions, and served mostly short-term prison sentences.

Our cultural activities continued with the cooperation of the great martyr Ayatollah Beheshti and several other friends. We felt responsible for promoting ideological study programs among the younger generation. It was very hard, but we managed to infiltrate the Ministry of Education at that time. This is itself was a chapter in our lives.

Apart from that, we were cooperating with the coalition group [not further identified] in connection with political struggle. We also cooperated with various strata of the Islamic fighters. Lately, during the development and climax of the movement, I participated in the formation and organization of the militant clergy and other Islamic and clerical organizations.

In the fields of social, cultural, (?political) and propaganda issues, I cooperated in forming centers such as the monotheism headquarters, the Islamic cultural bureau, the welfare school, the mofid school, and so on. I was lucky to be honored, and I was part of the first group appointed by the imam as the responsible authorities of the Revolution Council. Other members included the late Ayatollah Beheshti, our great martyr, and our dear brothers Khamene'i, Musavi-Ardabili and Hashemi-Rafsanjani. Before the victory of the revolution, the imam ordered us to establish the strike committee. We also organized the documents.

During the past 2 and 1/2 years, well, I was involved. Perhaps my presence in the Revolution Council and the Cabinet was an opportunity for me to be closely in touch with the problems of the revolution. And perhaps my involvement in the activities before and after the revolution was the reason that friends nominated me for this post. I hope that God will enable me to be a useful servant.

[Question] As prime minister, you obtained a vote of confidence from the Majlis today. We would like to know what programs you will have during your term as prime minister?

[Answer] Of course. Both the Cabinet and the program which our government--God willing--will have, we will present both to the Majlis next week. We will also inform the nation. However, the following seem to primarily merit attention: One problem is safeguarding the country's internal security. Another problem is the war, its organization, prosecution and hastening the final victory.

There is a problem of fighting inflation and solving economic problems in the areas of inflation and employment, and in raising the production level in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Attention must be given to bringing the cultural revolution and the efforts made in this field into fruition. There is the problem of securing education and training on a countrywide level, and there are welfare problems in areas that are essential to the masses of the people, mainly in the fields of health and treatment. With help from God a medical plan that could render education and uniform and widespread treatment on a countrywide level will be formulated.

There is a problem in the purging and reconstruction of government departments and in giving more mobility to the administrative organizations, in creating social justice for both employer and employee, and in working out just regulations covering administrative and employment affairs which could bring about uniformity and dispense greater justice. This would give greater mobility to the administrative system and attract the young forces from among the efficient revolutionary forces. Attention should be paid to pursuing the issue of overthrowing the remnants of the scum from the moribund imperial regime and the minigroups attached to both East and West; to wiping out the traces of the deviationist lines which attempted to alter and divert our path from the genuine bedrock of our Islamic revolution; and to the stringent struggle against any sort of deviation, any eclectic courses, pro-Eastern and pro-Western leanings and other forms of dependence which might appear on the bedrock of our Islamic revolution. Attention should be paid to stressing the genuine and doctrinaire nature of our revolution; to imparting growth to the genuine, determined and committed forces of our nation; to the destruction of the traces of the Satanic and imperial works; and to the demolition of the Satanic solidarity of all the dependent wings and the scum of the imperial regime, with the succor of Almighty God.

The above consititute an outline of the list of the problems on which we will work with help from God. Of course, a vast and extensive program is to be worked out, God willing, for presentation to the Majlis. Following that, in these vast and extensive programs which the coming government will have, we hope that we will be able to bring into fruition these goals and aspirations which have emerged primarily from the essence of Islamic aspirations.

[Question] God willing. What is the yardstick for your choice of ministers?

[Answer] The main yardsticks are all doctrinal yardsticks; we will select ministers who are committed, doctrinaire believers and who, at the same time, are efficient, good administrators who will be able to move in uniform and orderly fashion along the line of the revolution, along the line of Islam, on the genuine line of the Islam. We hope that the standard of our ministers from the standpoint of administrative ability, specialization, doctrinaire and Islamic commitment will improve and become stronger. We also hope that a Cabinet will be selected that will be able to carry out long-term planning with stability and which will be able to make its presence felt on the arena for a long time to come in matters of social administration and organization of Islamic society.

All in all, the studies which have taken place so far have been about relatively pious, revolutionary and committed people who are at the same time deemed efficient specialists in their own fields. Of course, this list has not yet been completed and perhaps a great deal more thought could be given at the last minute and hour to those individuals about whom final decisions have been made. Therefore, God willing, in another week we hope to be able to introduce the entire Cabinet to the Majlis.

[Question] My last question is: As prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, do you have a message for the people? Please go ahead.

[Answer] What I would like to say to the heroic, martyr-nuturing nation is that they should appreciate the importance of their position at this juncture in time. They should know that this is truly the beginning of the third phase of their revolution. They have been able to purge the impurities from the arena which attempted to infiltrate the line of their revolution. They have been able to truly expose the faces of the discord sowers. They have been able to bring about extensive and vast solidarity among the doctrinaire forces following the line of the imam. They have been able to elect a president who has risen from the very core of this society, who is a true follower of the imam, who is the son of the people and the Islamic nation and who has a genuine and profound doctrinaire link with the system of the Islamic Republic and with Islam.

Their Majlis is fortunately a uniform, interesting, strong, committed Majlis that is ready to defend Islam, to defend the ideological school of Islam and the Islamic homeland.

Fortunately, the armed forces are in harmony. Armed with a great deal of zeal and combat preparedness and coupled with the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the mobilization force the popular and volunteer forces, the armed forces are ready to confront and deal mortal blows to the enemy.

The minigroups are breathing their last few breaths as we see them on their deathbeds. They are exposing their true nature in the most disgraceful way. The liberal, conservative, pro-Western wings have disgraced themselves even in Europe, by going to the arms of Europe thinking that they would find a kindly wet nurse who would suckle them. Even there they showed their truly disgraceful nature.

Therefore, we have a monolithically united nation and a system ready for mobilization and for construction. We hope to begin an era of vast construction in our Islamic homeland so that our nation will be monolithically united on the battlefield in order to defend its Islam and its revolution and to be well able to export its message of revolution to others.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

GROUPS PROTEST 'INDECISIVENESS' OF COURTS

Qom Theologians Demand Action

LD051412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the association of theological teachers of Qom seminary has sent a telegram addressed to the Supreme Judicial Council. The telegram says in part:

After Bani-Sadr's dismissal as commander in chief of the united front of the counter-revolution, the compromising liberals led by traitorous Bani-Sadr, American leftists led by the hypocrites organization [Mojahedin-e Khalq] and the bloodthirsty Peykaris, who are against God and the people, have made history's criminals such as Hitler, Genghis Khan and the Mafia pale into insignificance. Seventy-two of the best sons of Islam, above all the innocent martyr Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, were abhorently martyred.

In another part of the telegram, referring to the recent bombings and assassination of religious figures and those serving the revolution, it is said: We strongly protest to the revolution prosecution offices and security forces for not having identified these infidel and hypocrite groups early in the revolution, for not adopting precautionary measures against these crimes with the help of the revolution and Muslim people who are always present on the scene and for not providing the necessary protection for these personalities today.

In conclusion, the statement [as heard] says: A special group, with full power, should arrest and crush these criminals of history and, before the patience of the Muslim people is exhausted for losing their dear ones in the course of crushing these foul hirelings of international Zionism, and before, God forbid, this anger is directed against those responsible for security and against the country's judicial authorities, this special group should take the necessary measures and translate the true demand of the suffering Muslim people into action.

Bazaars To Close in Protest

LD051212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The Central News Unit reports that the committee in charge of shopkeepers' affairs [in Tehran] has announced that Tehran's bazaaris and other shopkeepers, despite their feelings against closing down the bazaar--something which they regard as improper and as being tantamount to economic recession--have declared next Thursday, 6 August, a public holiday in protest against the indecisiveness of revolution courts in dealing with the counterrevolution and expect the authorities concerned to respond positively to this protest.

Shiraz Merchants' Communique

GF051724 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The Shiraz Islamic merchants society has issued a communique announcing that the criminal United States and its internal mercenary agents in the guise of hypocrites are causing new accidents every day. They are removing the dearest and most well-known figures of our Islamic revolution through their disgraceful actions.

The communique adds that, unfortunately, the revolution courts are treating these criminals, killers and plunderers with kindness.

The Shiraz merchants stressed in their communique that they and their brother merchants in other provinces will close the bazaars to protest the actions of these Godless hypocrites. The merchants are asking the revolution courts to take severe action against them.

RETIRED GENERAL RASTEGAR-NAMDAR EXECUTED

LD051854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, by verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran, retired Lt Gen Hoseyn Rastegar-Namdar, son of Masih, has been found a clear example of a wager of war against God and the prophet of God and corrupt on earth on the following charges and has been sentenced to death:

Betraying the Muslim people of Iran, taking an active part in suppressing the tribesmen and the Muslim people of the south in February-July [Esfand-Tir] of 1963, participating in the creation of the pro-American military system of making Iran dependent on America, military suppression of the oppressed people of the Persian Gulf region, purchasing military equipment from the regime occupying Jerusalem, signing contracts for purchasing logistic equipment from the Zionist and usurper regime, plundering public funds and wasting the army budget for the ceremonies of the shameful imperial celebrations and coronation [of the shah] and building imperial palaces.

The verdict was carried out today.

TWO AFGHAN NATIONALS EXECUTED FOR PROSTITUTION

LD060843 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, on the orders of the Islamic Revolution Court of Karaj, two persons called Tahereh Mahju, daughter of Mo'in, and Rahim Torabi, son of Jamal, who are Afghan nationals, were found guilty of committing acts contrary to chastity and setting up centers for prostitution and pleasure and were sentenced to be executed.

The verdicts of the court were confirmed by the prosecutor general of the country and were carried out.

VOICE OF IRAN NAMES ARRESTED AIR FORCE OFFICERS

NC041920 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] A Voice of Iran correspondent has reported from the capital that seven air force officers connected with Bani-Sadr have been arrested. According to the reports, the following air force officers have been arresced: Colonel Manian, regional commander; Colonel Izadsetan, transport unit; Colonel Zangeneh, first base. The names of the four other colonels who have been arrested have not been divulged.

Reliable military sources in Tehran say that a plan is being prepared according to which all air force officers above the rank of major, excluding pilots, will be (?retired). According to the same information, a number of air force officers and NCO's (?who had been dismissed) have been recalled.

KURDISH RADIO: 170 MILITARY PERSONNEL ARRESTED

JN051619 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1330 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Our correspondent in Piranshahr reports that the differences between the military and the guards have reached their worst level and that the regime is suspicious of the stand of the military. If the stand of any of the military is doubtful, the regime arrests them [words indistinct].

Our correspondent reports that all this led to the arrest of 170 officers, NCO's and soldiers from the Piranshahr camp and that, day after day, [words indistinct] escalates with the military who continuously shell the citizens of Kordestan and set fire to their villages and cities at the instructions of the reactionary regime. These military are the tool of the regime and will not hesitate to commit any crime against the Kurdish people. The Kurdish Democratic Party in Iran, however, calls on all officers, NCO's and soldiers to resist the regime and take refuge at the nearest peshmerga post before they are arrested by the regime and imprisoned. Let them be reassured that they will be warmly welcomed. They must remember that their primary duty is to defend the borders, not to oppress Iranian peoples and become the tools of oppression in the hands of the regime against Iranian citizens.

ATTACKS ON MISSIONS NOTED; RETRIBUTION PROMISED

LD051504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1210 GMT 5 Aug 81

[5 August editorial in SOBH-E AZADEGAN: "Sincere Cooperation of Imperialists With Counter-revolutionaries Abroad"]

[Excerpts] For the past few days Iran's embassies and consulates in foreign countries, especially in imperialist countries, have been attacked by a number of traitorous and known elements.

These prearranged attacks, which are mostly supported by the fascist police of those countries, started from the time when the third revolution of the Muslim nation of Iran [ouster of Bani-Sadr] was being implemented, but these attacks have recently increased.

About 80 to 100 supporters of the hypocrites [Mojahedin-e Khalq] and antipeople club wielders, in addition to breaking all the windows of the Iranian Embassy in West Germany, tearing up the portraits of the Iranian leader and other political and religious personalities of the country, and writing rude and anti-Islamic slogans on the walls, also wounded Iran's ambassador, Mr Mehdi Navvab.

The FRG police which, by suppressing the slum dwellers and the deprived people of that country, had revealed its real nature, delayed coming to the scene and thus provided the hypocritical attackers with freedom of action so that they could carry out all their vile plans. Then, when the conspiracy was completed they interfered and, according to their assertions, they have presumably arrested a number of people.

During the past few days such events have taken place quite frequently in West European countries which are America's allies in NATO and which are dependent upon that imperialism. On 24 July, the day when the elections were held in order to bring to power the forces which follow the policy of the imam and in order to repudiate the compromising and mercenary elements, Iran's embassies and consulates were attacked in Ankara, Stockholm and Vienna and other countries dependent upon America, and the attackers engaged in destructive acts. In all these cases, the local police, whose duty it is to safeguard embassies, foreign nationals and diplomats, were mere spectators and did not take any steps to suppress these pawns of imperialism.

It is easy to know the reasons for such attacks after the ousting of the leading hypocrite, Bani-Sadr, and the repudiation of the policy of compromise with the West. In less than 1 month, the hypocrites, with the assistance of the counterrevolutionaries living abroad--including fugitive nationalists, members of the Freedom Movement and the defenders of human rights like Nazih--have carried out the following actions which have also led to some casualties, and in most cases they have enjoyed the support of the fascist police of those countries: an attack on the Islamic student center in Paris, wounding a number of sisters and brothers, including a pregnant sister; an attack on the Iranian Embassy in London, with the assistance of the supporters of Bakhtiar and the police; an attack on the Iranian Embassy in Paris; an attack on the mosque of the Islamic center in Hamburg, setting fire to copies of the Koran and other religious books with the full support of the police; an attack on the Iranian Embassy in West Germany, which resulted in the wounding of the Iranian ambassador; attacks on the premises of the Iranian mission in the so-called United Nations by members of the American-Maoist Ranjebaran [toilers] Party; an attack on the Iranian Embassy in Ankara, beating the voters; a sit-in protest in the Statue of Liberty in New York by the monarchists, the Maoists and the hypocrites in order to oppose the elections; and an attack on the Iranian Embassy in the Philippines. There are many such examples.

Now, one should see why such actions take place and what the role is of those countries in these attacks. In view of the places and the countries where those attacks have been launched, one can easily see the connection between those attacks and America.

The question which should be asked is: Why do the fascist police in those countries support these destructive acts while they suppress our believing and committed sisters and brothers whose hearts beat for the sake of the revolution? We said ealier that these actions are carried out in those countries which are dependent upon American imperialism; all these countries, together with their master, have suffered irreparable losses as the result of the Islamic revolution of Iran and despite all their conspiracies they have not been able to regain their lost interests.

France, where in the past few days we have witnessed attacks by the police and the counter-revolutionaries against Iranian institutions and against committed brothers and sisters, has become the home of genuine counterrevolutionaries and mercenary servants such as Bakhtiar, Rajavi, Bani-Sadr and Bani-Ahmad [a Majlis deputy at the time of the shah] who are the hopes of America in creating disturbances for the Government of Iran.

England has given asylum to individuals such as Nazih and Matin-Daftari and is supporting them so that it can regain its lost interests through them.

West Germany has become a safe home for 'Ali Amini, 'Ashraf and Oveysi who, by forming the so-called Iranian liberation army, are hoping for the reestablishment of a monarchical regime in Iran. These individuals, with the support of the fascist German police and some traitorous individuals such as Sha'ban Bikokh [Sha'ban the Brainless; an athlete and the head of a sports stadium in Tehran who played an important role in organizing pro-shah crowds in 1953] have carried out some organized attacks against Islamic centers and against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The center of the counterrevolutionaries is Hamburg.

Pezeshkpur [leader of the Pan-Iranist Party] and a group composed of about 100 or 120 individuals live in Turkey; due to his dependence upon America he is trying to create disorder in the interest of his master, the great Satan.

Italy has become a center for members of Peykar and Maoists, and the same country may in the future receive Bani-Sadr. You might remember that in the past year the fascist police of this country beat up Iranian students on Jerusalem Day at the Vatican.

Belgium is usually the center of the Baha'is and the agents of international Zionism.

Egypt is the main center of the monarchists and the remnants of the family of the traitorous and destroyed Mohammad Reza.

In any case, in view of the existence of counterrevolutionaries in these countries and in view of what is known about the regimes of those countries, we should expect Iranian premises and the consulates of the Islamic Republic to be attacked, and for committed, Muslim and believing students and Iranians to be suppressed by the fascist police and by the counter-revolutionaries.

However, all states that have diplomatic relations with Islamic Iran and whose nationals live in this country must know that, in accordance with international norms, so long as they do not take any action against the security and the interests of the host country they will be protected and no one will be allowed to molest them. The protection of the French Embassy in Iran is an indication of this commitment by Islamic Iran. However, if those countries that have diplomatic relations with Iran fail to honor their commitment, they must expect severe punishment from the Iranian Muslim nation--a punishment more severe and bigger than the occupation of the American den of espionage, or the expulsion of South Korean spies, or the expulsion as a spy of the first secretary of the Russian Embassy. This [punishment] will incorporate their interests in Iran and the world. If they do not have the courage to protect Iranian embassies and consulates, they should allow the Muslim Iranian nation to undertake their protection on its own and to mete out the right punishment to all counter-revolutionary attackers.

In any case, this warning from the nation of the Hezbollah should be taken seriously. If those countries pay no heed to it, they will suffer the consequences, because the Muslim Iranian nation is anxious to export its revolution to the world and to cut short the hands of oppressors and exploiters from the oppressed people and from the deprived nations. It is determined to reveal the truth of the verse: "The party of God is verily triumphant."

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 593 REPORTS ON FIGHTING

LD051820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Communique 593 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours the combatant personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while enjoying firepower superiority throughout the country's southern and western fronts, opened fire on the positions and servicemen of Saddam's aggressive army and inflicted effective casualties and losses on the enemy.

In the western operational zones an exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued as before between our forces and those of the enemy. The mighty combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran Gendarmerie opened fire on the aggressors' positions on the Kan-e Sakht and Shur-e Shirin fronts. As a result, many of the enemy's squad trenches and foxholes and two ammunition dumps were destroyed; a number of Iraqi servicemen were either killed or wounded. Clashes continued on the fronts in the Ilam region with the use of heavy weapons. Using mortar launchers with artillery support, our audacious and heroic combatants in that region opened intense fire on the positions of the Saddam forces in (Kuh-e Bur) and Sorkh near the Agha Mir mountain pass. As a result, 1 enemy tank, 1 ammunition dump, 2 vehicles and 2 squad trenches were set on fire and destroyed; more than 70 of Saddam's servicemen were either killed or wounded.

During the past 24 hours an exchange of fire took place on the Nowsud and Sheykhan fronts while our combatants enjoyed firepower superiority. In the Dezli region, three Iraqi troops who had deserted in Baghdad sought asylum with the forces of Islam. West of Dezful, our combatant forces, while defending their positions and opening fire, destroyed 2 enemy tanks, 1 82-mm mortar launcher and 1 cannon; 8 of Saddam's servicemen were either killed or wounded.

During successful operations carried out by units deployed on the Abadan-Khuninshahr front, a total of 9 enemy ammunition dumps, 11 squad trenches and foxholes, 5 machinegun emplacements, 4 observation posts, 1 75-mm weapon, 1 personnel carrier and 1 vehicle were set on fire. A number of the enemies of Islam were annihilated.

On the Mahshahr-Abadan, Darkhovin and As-Sulaymaniyah fronts, thanks to artillery fire opened by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy tank, mortar and trench positions, one enemy (?tank), one mortar launcher and one ammunition dump belonging to the aggressors were destroyed.

During the past 24 hours seven enemy aircraft which violated the airspace of the cities of Ahvaz, Ilam, Omidiyeh and Dezful, were forced to flee thanks to our antiaircraft fire. In the meantime, at 2244 on 3 August 1981 one aggressive Iraqi aircraft was shot down by a fighter aircraft of the Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force southeast of Bushehr.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran